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## THE HOUSE WILL GO TO MOLOKAI

(Continued from Page 13.)

called to order, Achi asked permission to introduce a bill for the benefit of the fire sufferers, and made a rousing speech in support of his motion. He was interrupted by Senator White, who rose to a point of order but failed to state it, and Achi appealed to the chair.

As has been customary all through the Senate proceedings, Russel sought advice from the secretary, and this was objected to by the Senator, who could not see what right Cayless had to interfere. Waxing warm, the angry Senator declared that Cayless should be "kicked out," and as the president jumped to his feet every one was at attention. It is the first time that there has been any angry words in the Senate chamber and all wondered what action Russel would take.

"I call you to order," he said, "sit down!" Achi obeyed the mandate of the chair but could not resist attempting to speak again and once more received his instructions to sit down and remain seated until given permission to rise.

All through the sessions of both the morning and afternoon it was evident that the Independents had something up their sleeve, and every effort on the part of the Republicans to transact business met with debate, and invariably when the question was put the Independents carried the day by sheer force of numbers.

Senator Carter made a futile attempt to block the game of the Home Rulers by moving to adjourn until 7:30 o'clock in the evening, and thus prevent the usual caucus held by them, but again this was frustrated by the majority. It was evident from their subsequent action that they did not oppose the motion to adjourn from any desire to work, as they immediately took advantage of another motion for adjournment until this morning.

So long as the Senate continues to do business without rules, just so long will the Independents have full sway, and so thoroughly are they banded together under the leadership of Senator White that they have in addition the advantage of organized power.

Another point of disadvantage for the Republican side of the house is the fact that Interpreter Bush is very careful to interpret every speech and motion uttered in the English language, but is equally negligent in translating speeches and motions expressed in Hawaiian.

Three Senators, Carter, Baldwin and C. Brown, failed to answer "here" when the roll was called in the Senate yesterday morning, but put in their appearance shortly after. The minutes were read and approved upon a motion from Senator Kaiue after a ruling from the chair to the effect that it was not necessary to make a separate motion each time any speech was desired interpreted, was spread upon the Journal.

Senator White moved to the previous question in order to prevent a lengthy discussion which Senator Carter endeavored to precipitate concerning his understanding of a ruling made by Russel.

Senator Achi asked to be permitted to introduce a bill in regard to fire

claims and upon being put to a vote the Independents stood solid, casting eight votes against the presentation of any bill. Carter jumped to his feet and moved to adjourn, stating that it was evident that the Independent members were not desirous of transacting any business, but the motion was lost.

Achi asked to be allowed to introduce a resolution in regard to the use of the Hawaiian language in the Legislature relating to section 44 of the Organic Act.

The chair attempted to rule Achi out of order and raised a vigorous protest from the Republican ranks. He was permitted to continue and translated his own speech.

Kaiue thought it impossible for the house to entertain the resolution, saying that under the rule no resolution could be presented to the house at this time and citing rule No. 29.

Carter claimed there were no rules adopted and therefore the speaker was not out of order.

Kaiue explained it was a section of the United States Constitution he referred to and not the rules.

Carter asked that the question be put: "Does the house object to Senator Achi presenting bill or not?"

Kaiue argued that such a proceeding was against the Organic Law, section 44, according to his opinion all transactions of the Senate thus far were illegal.

Baldwin was emphatic in his statement that the rules must be passed on, as the house could not proceed further without them. He urged Achi to withdraw his motion, and with a significance understood by all in the house turned to Senator White, the leader of the Independent party, and asked him if they were ready to proceed with the rules.

Kaiue again resumed his argument, but was interrupted by Achi, who rose to a point of order, asking the chair if a member was permitted to speak more than twice on the subject before action was taken. He was informed by the chair that there were no rules, and to Carter's question, "Can a member speak 100 times?" replied, "Yes, a thousand times," and glanced smilingly at the Independent Senators.

Achi commanded the attention of the chair, and for the first time temper was shown in the Senate. He claimed that it was costing the people \$500 a day to support the Senate and so far nothing had been accomplished. "The Independents are obstructing the work and they should be ashamed," he said, "and the Republicans have done all they can do to advance the business."

"The moment I present something tangible so that we can proceed, then does the opposite side stand together and prevent any action. They are banded together to prevent us from accomplishing any honest work and having the majority have us at their mercy."

"I have already contended before this house that it was important to present a bill for the benefit of the fire sufferers."

He was here interrupted by Kaiue, who raised a point of order but failed to state it.

Achi asked the chair to permit him to continue. Russel was at a loss what to do and sought advice from the secretary. Achi objected to interference of the clerk and claimed if it continued that Cayless should be "kicked out."

"Cayless," he said, "is continually offering advice to the president and I

object to it. He has no right to do so and if he continues should be kicked out of the house."

"Mr. Achi," interrupted the chair, "I call you to order. You are using language more adapted to the street than the Senate chamber." Turning to the stenographer he asked him to read Mr. Achi's statement from his notes. This was done.

Senator White jumped to his feet and was recognized by the chair, who was evidently glad of an opportunity to end an argument which might result in depriving him of his chief aid and adviser.

The vote for presenting the resolution of Achi was called for and again the Independents remained solid and defeated the motion.

C. Brown moved to proceed with rules and the motion carried. He suggested that owing to the unanimous agreement of the rules committee rules 1 to 19, inclusive, be acted upon at the same time, but an amendment was proposed that they be taken up singly, and same was carried.

The balance of the morning session was spent in discussing the first six rules and the Senate adjourned until afternoon.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The reading of the rules was again resumed when the Senate convened at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

It was proposed as an amendment to rule No. 11 to give the president of the Senate the right to vote on all questions, but this was bitterly opposed by the Republican Senators C. Brown and Carter, who argued that such a procedure would be without precedence.

The fight was taken up by several Senators of the Independent party who, even though one of their party had been honored with the position of president, did not think he should be deprived of his vote. Able to carry everything their way whenever occasion necessitated, the Independents wished to make assurance doubly sure by securing one more vote to their overwhelming majority.

The rule causing the trouble reads as follows:

"To decide all questions wherein the vote taken shall result in a tie, but otherwise he shall not vote except on matters where the decision is reached by ballot."

C. Brown moved to amend the motion by adding to the end of section No. 11 the following words: "Or upon the final passage of a bill." Carter rose to second the motion, which after more argument on both sides was placed before the Senate and carried.

Cecil Brown attempted to put a stop to the useless discussion ensuing after the reading of each section of the rules by declaring that such work would occupy the attention of the Senate until the end of the month and ended a spirited speech by saying, "It is all bosh and must be stopped."

Evidently fearful that his protege, the assistant secretary, would be overlooked in the duties prescribed for the officers of the Senate, and therefore would have but little claim to a salary, Senator White desired that some of the duties properly belonging to the secretary be apportioned to Coney. This was warmly contested by C. Brown and Baldwin, who were of the opinion that the assistant secretary should work under the secretary and assist him in his work when necessary.

C. Brown as chairman of the com-

mittee thought that the only reason why every rule was being opposed by the Independents was because Senator White had carried the rules to a caucus of his party and they were not satisfied. He then suggested that a new committee be appointed to draft rules and stated that he did not wish to be a member of the new committee.

Carter moved that the rules be referred back to the committee, and upon a second from Achi the vote was taken and as usual was lost by the vote standing Independents 8, and Republicans 6.

Disgusted with the proceedings, Senator Carter jumped to his feet and moved to adjourn until 7:30 p. m., and when the question was put the vote resulted in a tie. President Russel exercised his right to vote and as usual sided with the Independent ranks, thus defeating the motion.

Carter then moved to adjourn and the motion was carried by a vote of eight to six.

The Senate will convene again this morning at 10 o'clock and it is probable that the rules will again be taken up. If the business is expedited the estimates and appropriations will probably be considered also.

## ENGLISH ONLY WAS MEANT

CHIEF JUSTICE FREAR says the intention of the framers of the Organic Act, in making the clause providing that the proceedings of the Legislature should be in English, was that English should be the only language spoken. In an interview yesterday, Chief Justice Frear, who was a member of the Hawaiian Commission which drew the Act, said:

"The Organic Act had the old Constitution of the Republic as a basis. We went over section by section, adopted here, amended there, and in places incorporated new sections. When the matter of the qualifications of legislators was being considered, a member of the commission offered the section in regard to the use of English. The section was intended to provide for a qualification for members of the Legislature. Already it had been provided as a qualification of voters that they be able to read and write English or Hawaiian. The idea of the commission was that members of the Legislature should be better equipped mentally than the general run of voters and should be able to read and write English understandingly. Providing that proceedings should be in English was a practical enforcement of this idea, or was so intended to be, as I understand it."

"It will be remembered that one section of the Organic Act provides that the session of the Legislature should be sixty days in length. In the old constitution the term was fixed at ninety days. It was reduced by the commission with the idea that as there would be no interpreting in the Houses not nearly so much time would be taken up. Had it been the intention of the commission that two languages should be used in the Legislature, I am sure the term would have been left as it was in the Constitution, or at ninety days."

"There was little discussion in the commission in regard to the section. It seemed to be readily agreed, without much argument, that the qualifications of legislators should be above that of the ordinary voter. Congress evidently looked at the matter in the same way, for it passed the section without amendment."

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